



REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN

614,640

800,000

Registered Refugees as of 1 September 2014

RRP6 Refugee Planning Figure

AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Winterization (Inter-sector approach):

the outline of the interagency winterization efforts was shared with the group. The NFI WG endorsed the basic framework however based on analysis of data collected by different organisations last year the NFI WG members decided develop a targeting system to provide winterization assistance to the most in need. A task force including Cash WG members was created to design a winterization vulnerability scoring system based on the VAF approach, using data already available).

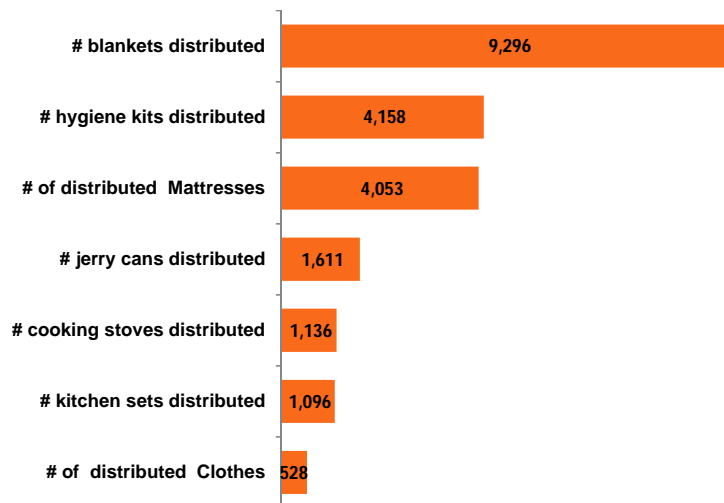
NRC PDM in Zaatari camp:

In August, NRC published the results of the PDM conducted in July in Zaatari camp. The findings show that refugees are satisfied with the in kind assistance they receive both in terms of quality and quantity, however they would prefer to have more controle on their resources. It is worth saying that the perception of refugees on the security situation at the distribution sites is also high. Nonetheless, both women and men have declared that they prefer to purchase their goods from the market/shops.

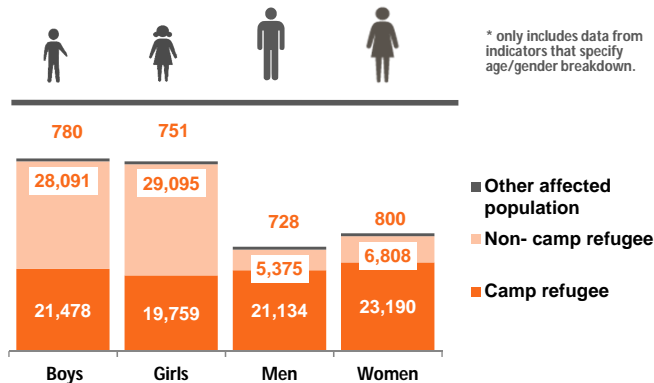
Gender and age mainstreaming:

The NFI WG appointed new gender focal points who were trained on gender mainstreaming in humanitarian interventions. Discussions took place on how gender and age can be better reflected on the NFI strategy and work plan by the end of the year. Some of the main points and suggestions include review of the assessment and monitoring tools so to address different needs of WGBM, review of the indicators in order to reflect more accurate data and trainings to NGO staff on equal access to resources..

DISTRIBUTION OF NFI ITEMS IN AUGUST



POPULATION ASSISTED *BY NFI SECTOR



UNHCR/ Jared Kholer

NEEDS ANALYSIS

Refugees arrive in Jordan with only the goods they can carry, many of which will have been sold or lost during flight. To enable refugees to resume normal daily activities such as cooking, washing and cleaning as quickly as possible, basic household items need to be provided.

The other major need in the camps is for disposable and consumable items and particularly hygiene items such as toothbrushes and toothpaste, female sanitary items, and diapers for babies. In Zaatari, such items are available on the market but the supply is not regular, and not all camp inhabitants have sufficient income to be able to buy the necessary items. In other camps, markets either do not exist yet or are underdeveloped.

In urban areas, refugees consistently cite basic household items among their greatest unmet needs. Even for households where one or more family members are working, surveys have highlighted the extent to which NFI can supplement and augment cash from work and reduce the shortfall between income and necessary expenditure.

One clear commonality between both camp and non-camp refugees is the need for materials and items to mitigate the effects of harsh weather. This is particularly the case in winter, with refugees requiring heating sources and fuel, blankets and suitable warm clothing, appropriate for the conditions and the needs of women, girls, boys and men. Likewise, harsh weather conditions affect the host community so comparable support for the most vulnerable Jordanians is included in the response.

RRP6 OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure that the basic household needs of women, girls, boys and men are met.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS

